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⑤④ Gas filter.

⑤⑦ A gas filter comprises at least two separately dismountable self-contained filter sections each of which contains at least one gas purifying material effective to remove at least one contaminant from gas passed through filter. Each section comprises a cylindrical container having mounting means at each end thereof for joining to another filter section. Where it is required to remove more than one contaminant, each filter section may contain a different purifying material, for example one section contains a desiccant to remove water, and a second section contains activated charcoal to remove a further contaminant. The filter container walls are transparent and a water sensitive indicator strip is mounted on an inner face to provide visual indication of the level of water absorbed by the purifying material. A housing with transparent walls and removable cap for receiving the multi-section filter is also described.

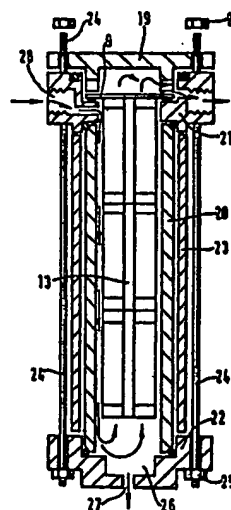


FIG. 1b.

Description

GAS FILTER

The present invention is concerned with a gas filter of the type in which a contaminated gas is passed through at least one filter material to remove contaminants. Such gas filters are used, for example, to remove liquid water, water vapour, oils and carbon monoxide etc. from compressed air supplies.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a gas filter through which a gas is passed to remove contaminants comprising a plurality of filter sections communicating one to another so that gas passes through each filter section in turn, and each filter section is dismountable from the remaining sections. The assembly may be contained within a transparent walled pressure vessel housing provided with a removable cap to allow easy access to the cartridge.

The invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig.1(a) shows a sectioned view of two sections only of a multi-stage gas filter;

Fig.1(b) shows a side view of an assembled three section multi-stage gas filter, inside the housing;

Fig.1(c) shows an end view of the filter of Fig.1(b); and

Fig.2 shows a perspective view of a housing for mounting the gas filter.

The illustrated gas filter comprises two separate gas filter sections 1 and 2, which are joined together to form a composite multi-section, axial-flow gas filter cartridge. Each filter section comprises a cylindrical container 3 which has entry and exit orifices 4 in opposite ends of the cylinder to permit gas to pass through the cylinder. The interior of the cylinder 3 is fitted with a gas-purifying substance or substances, in granular, rigid porous block or powdered form which remove one or more contaminants from the gas. Preferably, the cylinder 3 is formed of a transparent plastics material.

Each end of the cylinder 3 is closed by a cap 4 formed in the shape of a collar, which defines the entry or exit orifice, and a fine mesh retaining screen 5 located adjacent the inner end of the collar 4. The contents of the cylinder are contained in the space between the retaining screens 5 towards opposite ends of the cylinder 3. The end caps 4 are also formed preferably of a plastics material and, although formed as a push-fits into the cylinder 3, are retained in position by glue, welding, mechanical fastening, heat shrinking, thermoforming or injection moulding.

The internal surface of each collar is screw-threaded to receive an externally threaded sleeve 7. Two filter sections of the type described are joined together by screwing each onto opposite ends of an externally threaded sleeve. The length of the sleeve 7 and of the collar 4 in each cylinder may be arranged so that the cylinders may be screwed onto the sleeve until their adjacent ends abut one another. A seal, for example an O-ring seal, may be located

between the abutting end faces of the adjacent cylinders.

Communication from one filter section to the adjacent section is thereby provided through the interior of the sleeve 7. The combined multi-section filter is mounted for use by screwing the threaded collar, in the free end of one of the filter sections, on to an externally threaded boss 8 carried by a mounting flange 9. The boss 8 and flange 9 are apertured to provide a gas flow passage communicating with the flow passage through the filter.

A further filter screen 10 is mounted in the internal passageway through the boss 8 leading, eventually, to a gas outlet. In the described embodiment, the passage extending through the boss 8 is formed with a shoulder facing towards the filter, forming an inwardly facing step against which the screen 10 is located.

A similarly stepped member 11 housing a further filter 12 is preferably screwed into the collar at the opposite end of the filter cartridge. This filter screen comprises materials which are effective in removing water droplets and oil droplets from the gas entering the multi-section filter.

The side view of a three-section filter is shown at Fig.1(b). The three sections are joined together using two sleeves 7, which when the sections are screwed into abutment are no longer visible. Fig.1(c) shows an end view of the filter of Fig.1(b). The cylindrical container 1 is shown in end view, the end collar is visible at 4 and the filter screen 5 is visible through the aperture in the collar 4. As will be apparent from the above description, each of the sections of the filter is constructed similarly and they may be assembled in any required order. It follows also, therefore, that each individual section is also separately dismountable so that individual filter section may be placed as required. The connecting sleeves, end cap 11 and flange 9 can also be disassembled when filter sections are replaced and retained for further use with fresh, replacement sections. The internal space of each filter section, as mentioned above, is filled with a gas purifying material. Each section may contain several purifying substances, each removing a different contaminant from the gas passed through the filter. Alternatively, each filter may contain a single purifying material and, where several contaminants must be removed, each section of a multi-section filter contains a different purifying substance. For example, in the case of compressed air, intended for breathing purposes, it is necessary to remove water vapour, carbon monoxide and any hydrocarbon present. (Hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide may be introduced by contamination by exhaust gasses and compressor lubricants.) Water vapour is absorbed by passing the compressed air through a desiccant material. Hydrocarbons are normally removed by passing the gas through activated charcoal. Charcoal can be based on several raw materials, for example, anthracite, wood, or coconut shell. Char-

coal granules in several sizes may be mixed together with a desiccant material if required. Different sized charcoal granules may be mixed together in one filter section, or contained in different filter sections or, again, different sized granules may be arranged in separate layers and contained within one filter section.

A separate catalyst is employed to remove carbon monoxide and this is mixed with the activated charcoal in at least one of the sections.

It is preferred, when arranging the filtering materials in the multi-section filter, to place the section containing the desiccant materials at the end of the filter through which gas enters, so that water is removed before the gas is passed through the remaining filter sections. Usually the most bulky contaminant present is water, in either droplet or vapour form. Generally, filter materials lose efficiency as the amount of retained water rises. Thus, when a filter section is fully saturated with water it is no longer effective and must be replaced. The present arrangement of dismountable filter sections allows the desiccant containing sections to be replaced separately when these become saturated, thus prolonging the useful life of the filter material in the remaining sections.

Each desiccant filter section contains a water sensitive indicator strip 13 mounted on the inside of the transparent wall of the filter so that it is visible through the wall. This indicator strip comprises an elongate fabric tape impregnated with water sensitive material which changes colour according to the amount of water absorbed by the adjacent filtering substance. The impregnating substance in the described embodiment is a cobalt salt which is blue when dry, and, as the water contamination rises, gradually changes to pink.

Although white tape is normally used, other colour variations can be obtained by choice of base colour of the original tape.

Thus, by observing the colour of the indicator tape in each filter section container, the water saturation level can be estimated and the filter section replaced when required.

The activated charcoal filter sections may also contain an oil sensitive tape impregnated with an oil-soluble dye to indicate contamination by oil, although normally the efficiency of such filter materials is gauged by the quality of air after passing through the filter, e.g. whether or not the smell of the contaminant can be detected in the filtered air.

An instruction label 6 showing the latest date of permitted installations, actual date of installation and expiry date, and other details such as part numbers, contract numbers and health and safety references, may be applied to the walls of each section.

Referring now to Fig.2 there is shown a housing, which forms part of a compressed air system, for mounting the multi-section filter described above. The housing comprises a transparent walled cylindrical pressure vessel 20, part of which is also visible in Fig.1(a). The cylindrical vessel 20 is secured between an upper end cap 21 and lower end cap 22. The upper cap 21 is formed with an aperture through which the cartridge boss 10 extends. Clamping is

achieved by elongate studs 24 screwed into upper end cap 21 and which pass through lower end cap 22 and lie along the length of the vessel 20. A closure cap 19 is retained in place to clamp flange 9 against cap 21 by threaded nuts 25.

The multi-section cartridge, shown in Fig.1(a), is passed through the upper cap 21 and therefore extends co-axially inside the cylindrical vessel 20. The length of the vessel 20, and also the clamp studs 24, is slightly longer than the overall length of the multi-section filter cartridge so that a dead space is left at the lower end of the housing.

The housing is normally mounted vertically, as shown in the drawing. The end cap 22 is formed with a sump 26, which, at its lowest point, is fitted with a drain plug or drain tap 27 for the occasional draining of condensate.

In use, gas enters the filter housing at 28 and first passes below the flange 9 into the end space of the pressure vessel 20. In the illustrated housing, the gas is ducted to the interior of end cap 22 through the annular space between the cartridge and the vessel which extends longitudinally of the housing. The air then passes up through the cartridge exit above flange 9 to the outlet connection.

A protective sleeve may be fitted over the outside of the pressure vessel 20, in the form of an open mesh 23. The open apertures of this sleeve permit the indicator strips of the filter cartridge contained within the vessel 20 to be viewed during use. A wall bracket 29 adapted to receive the housing is also illustrated in Fig.2. This comprises a rectangular plate having outstanding portions on opposite sides to which are attached a pair of clamps. The upturned sides are spaced apart by the same distance as the studs 24 on one side of the housing and the housing is mounted by passing two adjacent studs through the clamps. The housing is supported at any position along its length by tightening the clamps at the desired position.

Exhausted cartridges are changed by removing top nuts 25 and top cap 19. The saturated cartridge is lifted out. A new cartridge is lowered into place. The cap 19 is replaced and nuts tightened to effect an airtight seal between cap 19, the flange 9 and cap 21.

Claims

1. A gas filter through which gas is passed to remove contaminants comprising a plurality of filter sections joined one to another so that the gas passes through each filter section in turn, and at least the first filter section is dismountable.

2. A gas filter according to claim 1, wherein the filter sections contain several purifying substances effective to remove more than one contaminant and each substance is contained in a separate filter section.

3. A gas filter according to claim 2, wherein each separately dismountable filter section contains a different substance.

4. A gas filter according to claim 2, wherein at least one of said filter sections contains a plurality of filtering substances.

5. A gas filter according to claim 4, wherein in said one filter section the plurality of substances are arranged in layers transverse the general direction of gas flow.

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6. A gas filter according to claim 1, wherein the first separately dismountable filter section contains desiccant material.

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7. A gas filter according to claim 1, wherein each filter section comprises a hollow container having at each end thereof means for mounting one filter section to another.

8. A gas filter according to claim 7, wherein means is provided adjacent the mounting means at each end of each filter section for retaining a filtering substance within a container.

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9. A gas filter according to claim 1, wherein each filter section comprises a container having a transparent wall.

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10. A gas filter according to claim 9, wherein a water sensitive indicator strip is positioned inside the container adjacent the transparent wall.

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11. A gas filter according to claim 10, wherein the indicator strip comprises a tape impregnated with cobalt salt.

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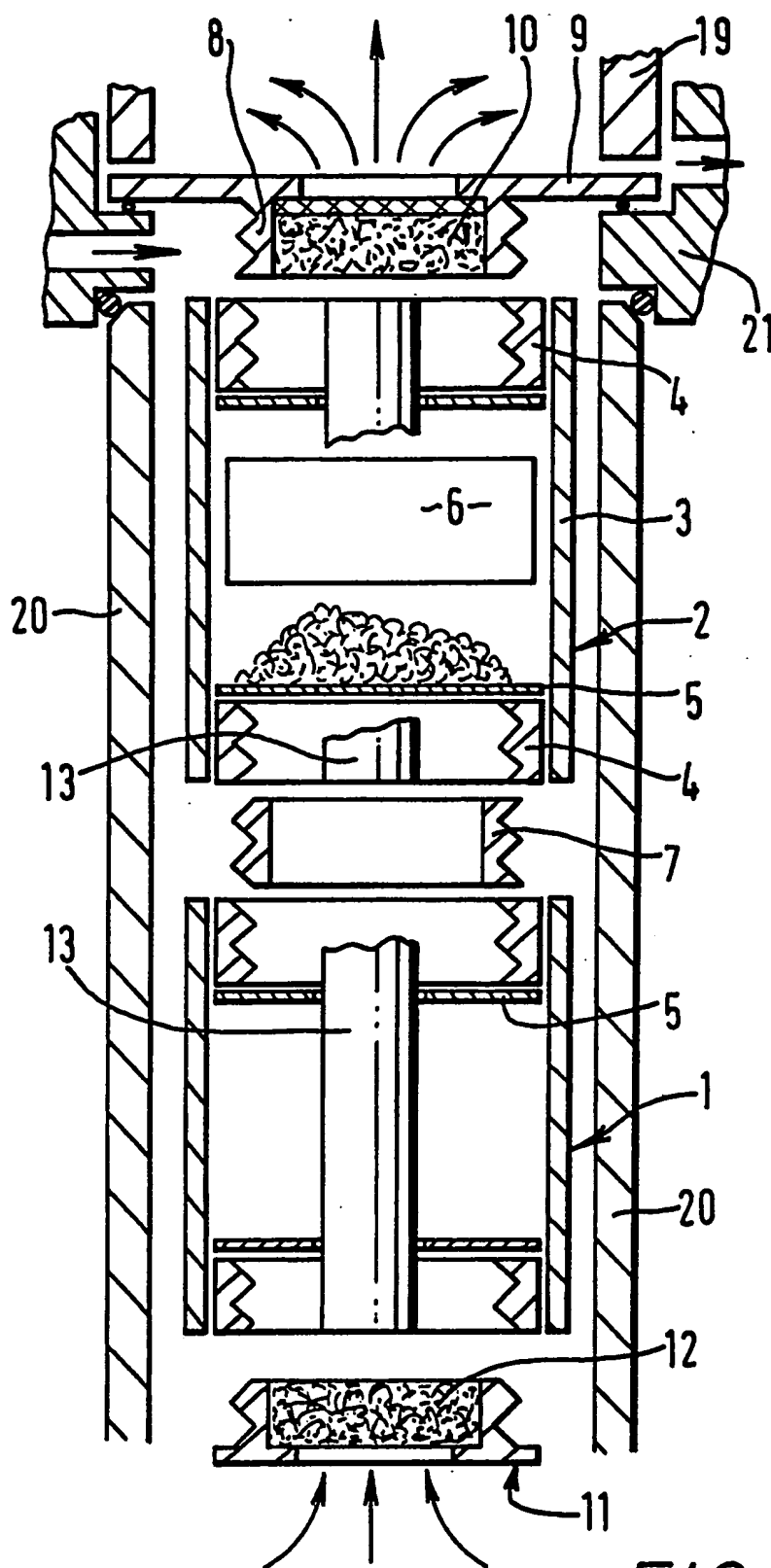


FIG. 1a.

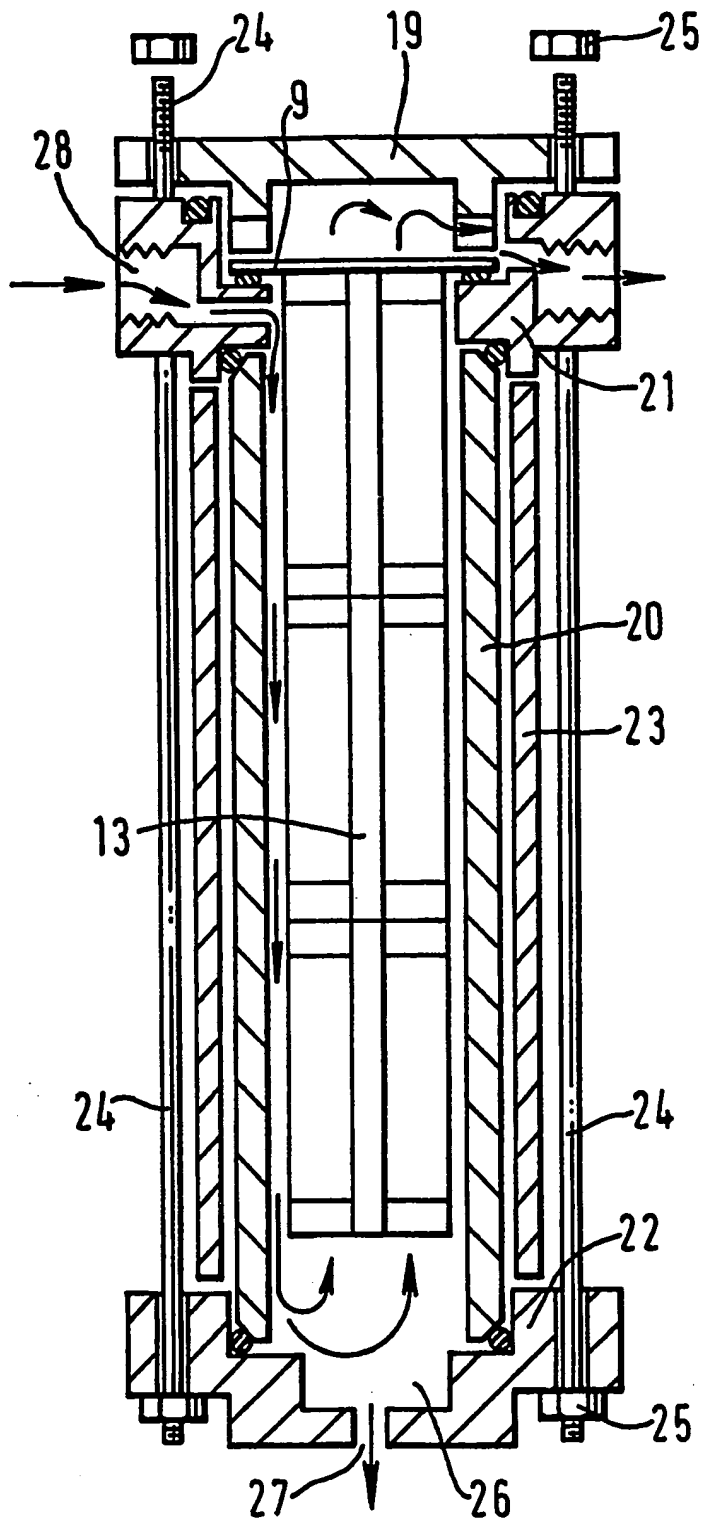


FIG. 1b.

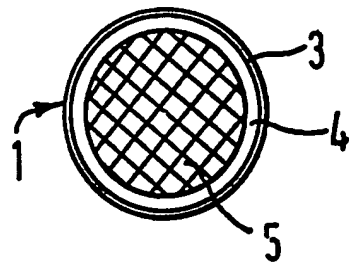
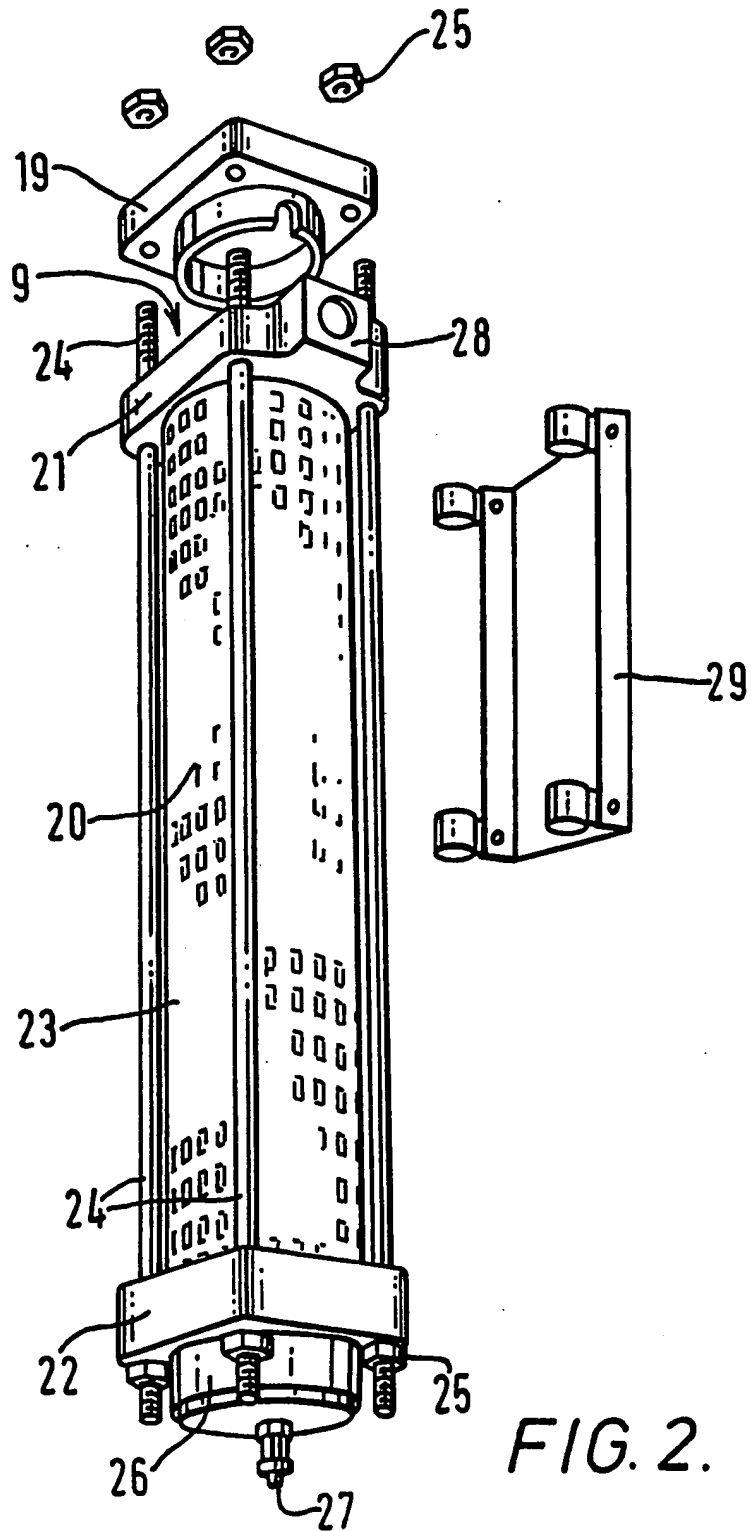
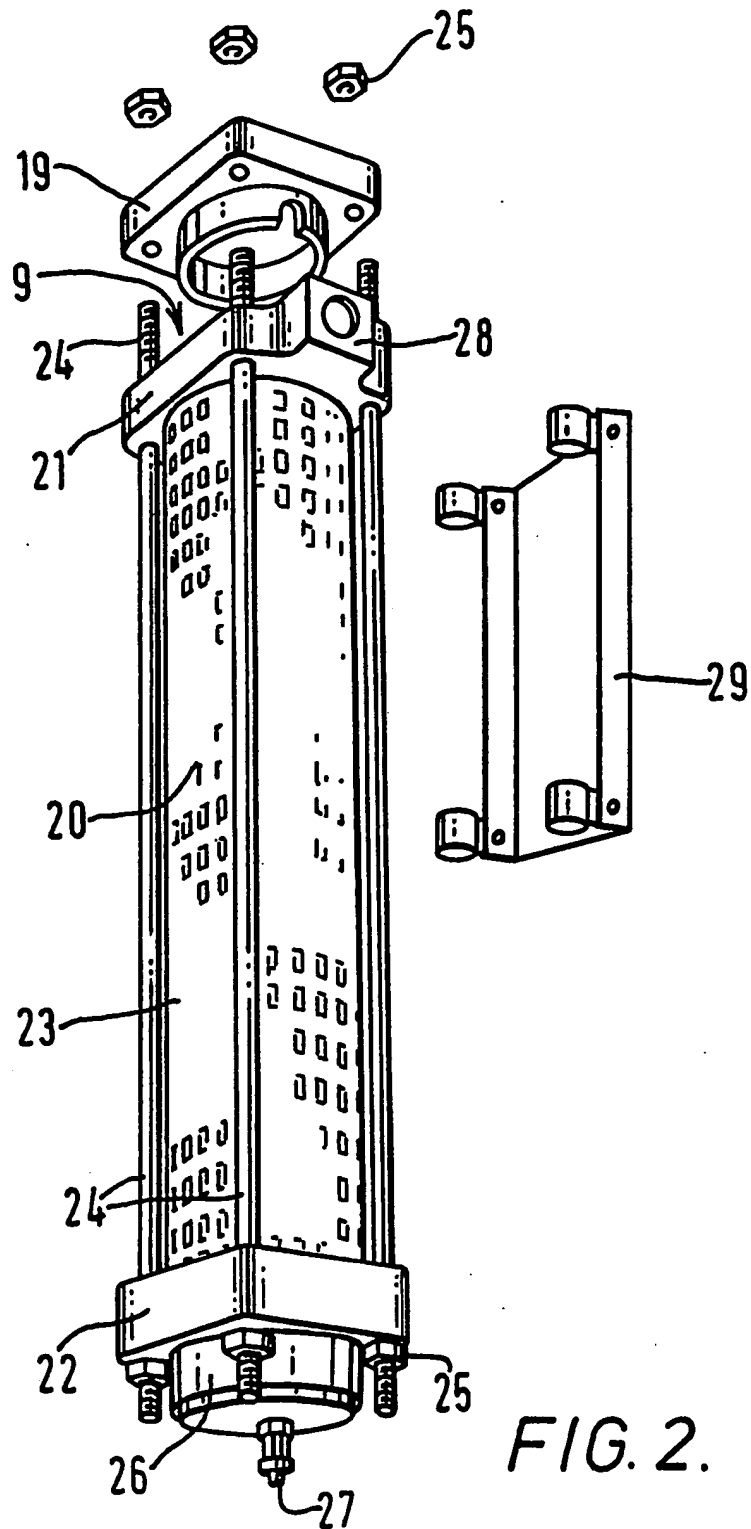


FIG. 1c.







European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 04 00 5810

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 242 171 A (WILLPOWER BREATHING AIR LIMITE) 21 October 1987 (1987-10-21) * column 1, line 31 - column 3, line 7; figures 1a, 1b *	1-7	B01D53/26 B60T17/00
X	US 4 478 619 A (ARENDS GARY W ET AL) 23 October 1984 (1984-10-23) * figure 6 *	1-3, 7 4-6	
X	US 3 724 177 A (GROTE G) 3 April 1973 (1973-04-03) * figures *	1-3, 7 4-6	
X	US 4 121 916 A (FRICKE ROY A) 24 October 1978 (1978-10-24) * figure 1 *	1-3, 7 4-6	
X	US 4 259 097 A (PATEL AMRUT R ET AL) 31 March 1981 (1981-03-31) * figure 2 *	1-7 4-6	
D, A	WO 01/26783 A (OLSSON MATS ; HALDEX BRAKE PROD. AB (SE); POGEN MATS ORJAN (SE)) 19 April 2001 (2001-04-19) * the whole document *	1-7	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) B01D B60T
A	EP 0 102 593 A (ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORP) 14 March 1984 (1984-03-14) * figures *	1-7	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 29 July 2004	Examiner Kanojdt, W
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons A: member of the same patent family, corresponding document			